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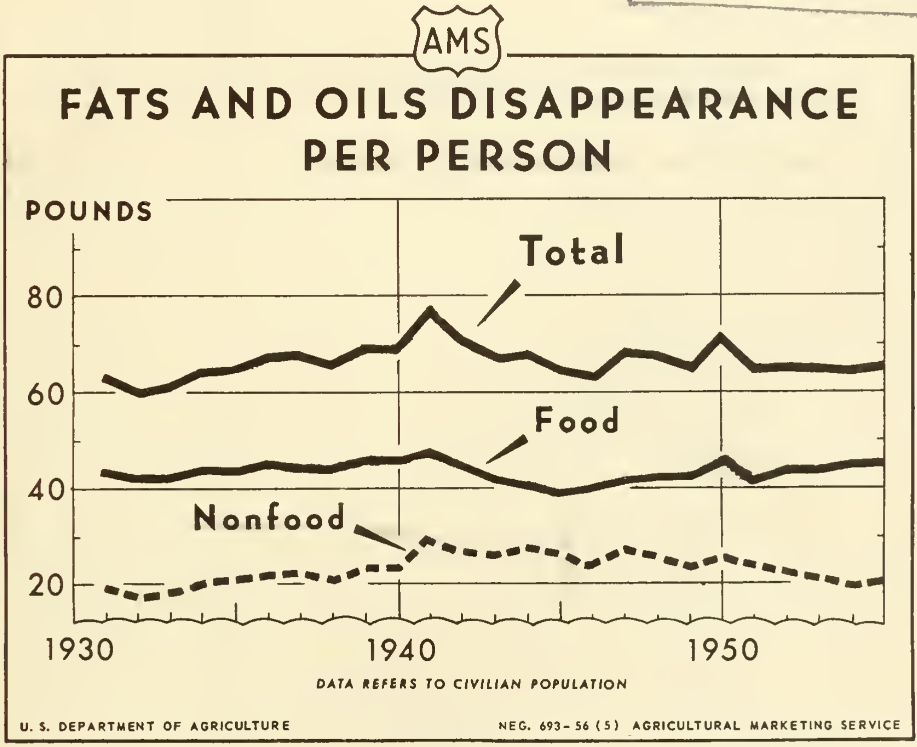

FATS AND OILS DISAPPEARANCE PER PERSON

DATA REFERS TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 693-56 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Disappearance of fats and oils per person rose nearly half a pound from 1954 to 1955, with most of the increase in nonfood uses. A sharp expansion in drying oil usage more than offset reduced consumption in soap. Utilization in other industrial products did not change. In the food category, margarine and shortening declined moderately, the direct consumption of lard remained the same, a little more butter was used and disappearance of the "other edible oils" (cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc.) increased considerably.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	April		1956		
	1954	1955	February	March	April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	---	15.2	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.1	59.1
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	55.9	55.5	57.0	56.5	58.3
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	21.7	20.4	21.2	21.2	24.0
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	17.1	15.8	16.6	16.7	19.4
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	17.8	15.8	16.3	16.3	19.1
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	16.4	14.7	13.6	14.0	14.7
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	17.4	15.8	14.9	15.2	15.9
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	22.0	20.8	19.1	19.0	19.6
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	9.5	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.3
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.9
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	14.7	13.5	14.4	15.4	15.6
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	21.0	19.9	20.8	22.2	22.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	14.3	13.4	13.3	14.7	15.4
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	16.2	15.2	15.5	16.8	17.8
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	21.0	20.0	20.4	22.0	22.4
Degras, common, barrels, New York	11.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	18.0	21.0	19.0	17.8	16.8
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	8.3	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	19.1	11.8	9.7	9.7	10.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	20.4	12.9	11.6	11.7	12.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	24.1	16.0	14.6	14.4	15.4
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.1	12.5	14.6	15.6	15.9
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	16.9	15.2	17.6	18.8	19.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	26.0	26.0	27.8	28.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.0	10.2	11.0	11.0	11.4
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.5
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	18.8	14.2	15.9	16.6	17.0
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	19.3	15.3	13.5	13.9	15.4
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	13.6	11.4	10.8	11.0	12.3
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	29.9	31.3	46.7	51.5	48.8
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	12.5	12.9	13.5	13.7	14.5
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	17.5	15.7	17.0	17.2	17.0
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	25.0	22.7	24.8	24.9	24.8
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	17.0	16.3	15.8	16.2	16.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	---	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	14.1	11.6	12.8	14.3	14.9
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	20.1	18.5	19.2	20.8	21.5
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	27.8	28.0	25.0	25.0	---
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	23.4	21.2	21.5	23.0	23.5
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	14.8	15.2	16.8	16.8	16.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	12.3	8.5	8.5	8.9	10.0
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	24.1	24.7	28.0	26.9	25.3
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.6	23.4	26.5	25.4	23.7

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.
2/ Near-by futures.
3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 24, 1956

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SUMMARY

Production of food fats in April-September 1956 will be only slightly above a year ago. Most of the estimated 10 percent increase expected for the entire 1955-56 marketing year already has taken place. Production of soybean oil and lard will continue somewhat above last year but cottonseed oil will fall moderately below.

Exports of all food fats (including the oil content of soybeans) in October 1955-March 1956 were at a new high of nearly 1.7 billion pounds, 16 percent above the previous year. Increases were recorded for all the major commodities. Exports in April-September are expected to be around 1.1 billion, down sharply from the first half of the marketing year, but about 20 percent above the last 6 months of 1954-55. The total of about 2.8 billion pounds for the entire marketing year would be 400 million more than the previous record set in 1954-55. This includes an estimate of 1.1 billion pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils. Though there is considerable uncertainty about their exports in April-September and their total for the year could differ by as much as 100 million pounds in either direction. The oil equivalent of soybeans to be shipped abroad during the year is placed at 0.7 billion pounds and about the same amount of lard probably will go out. The remaining quantity would consist of butter, beef fats and processed oils.

Domestic disappearance of food fats in October 1955-March 1956 was 4 percent more than in the same period of 1954-55. Most of the increase came in the January-March quarter. The growth in population accounted for less than 2 percent of the rise. Although consumption per person may have expanded, much of the increase probably represented a buildup in "pipelines." Domestic disappearance this spring and summer would taper off even more than usual if there should be some reduction in the "pipeline" supplies.

If production, exports and domestic disappearance turn out as expected, stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils on October 1, 1956 would total about 400 million pounds, down sharply from the high 1952-55 levels. Stocks of lard on that same date would be somewhat larger than last year and well above the two preceding years.

Edible oil prices so far this marketing year have been under strong upward pressure from the record export demand. Prices through the rest of the year will be influenced by just how "tight" supplies turn out to be. Relatively moderate variations in output, domestic use or exports would mean the difference between a tight or comfortable situation.

U. S. flaxseed prices in mid-May were about 15 percent above the 1956 crop support level, reflecting strong world demand and short supplies. Barring poor growing conditions, a sharp increase in world supplies is anticipated in 1956-57. However, supplies are likely to remain fairly tight and U. S. prices at least moderately above support through the summer and probably the early fall of 1956. A large Canadian crop will start to market around September but the full impact of increased world output on prices probably will not be felt until linseed oil from the 1956 Argentine crop comes on the market around the first of the year.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Large Supplies of Lard

Commercial output of lard in October 1955-March 1956 was 15 percent more than last year. Slaughter of hogs was up 16 percent but yields per head shaded off. Lard stocks rose more than usual as increases in domestic use and exports were not enough to compensate for the heavy output. Stocks on April 1, 1956, at 233 million pounds, were far above any recent year except 1953. Prices were depressed and well below prices of the edible oils.

Of the 71 million pound rise through March in domestic consumption (including farm), only 6 million was of lard used as such. More lard was consumed in the form of shortening -- 196 million pounds compared with 134 million last year. About 11 million pounds were used in margarine compared with 6 million in 1954-55. Domestic disappearance probably will continue above last year as supplies are larger and price relationships between lard and edible oils favor expanded consumption of lard.

Exports and shipments of lard through March, 401 million pounds, were 59 million pounds above last year. Most of the increase went to the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. About 130 million pounds were authorized under Public Law 480 for shipment, including Yugoslavia (88); Brazil (11); Austria (17); Chile (3); Paraguay (1); and Spain (10). Only about 30 million pounds of the 130 million were shipped through March. In addition, about 7 million pounds were authorized, and likely shipped, to Bolivia by the International Cooperation Administration. ICA earlier in May issued an authorization for 3 million dollars worth of lard, about 20 to 25 million pounds, to the United Kingdom. Total exports and shipments of lard in October 1955-September 1956 are estimated at about 725 million pounds, 138 million more than a year earlier.

Production in April-September likely will be about 10 percent above last year. Slaughter of hogs is not expected to rise as much but yields probably will go up. Yields were comparatively low last summer as average live weights were relatively light. Total disappearance should be large enough to result in an appreciable decline in stocks on October 1 from the April 1, 1956 level. As supplies turn downward over the next few months, there could be some price rise from the mid-May level of 11 cents per pound, tank carlots, Chicago.

Record Tallow Output and Exports

Production of tallow and greases in October 1955-March 1956 was 13 percent more than the previous year. Total disappearance also increased but not enough to offset the higher output. Stocks rose sharply from October 1 to April 1 and prices fell off considerably. In 4 out of the last 5 years, total disappearance was big enough to result in some decline in stocks during this period. Stocks on April 1, 1956 were comparatively large for that date. All of the increase in disappearance was in exports, which reached record proportions. Domestic use did not change.

Tallow and greases are among the lowest priced fats moving in world trade and the economic recovery that has taken place in many parts of the world is encouraging large exports. Domestic use in feeds remained about the same, fat splitting increased but other outlets took less.

Although output of tallow and greases in April-September 1956 is expected to continue above last spring and summer, the increase is not likely to be nearly as large as it has been -- more in the neighborhood of 2 to 3 percent. The rise in slaughter of cattle and hogs this spring and summer over last year will not be as great as earlier in the marketing year. Also, slaughter in the first half of the present year included an unusually large number of heavy cattle. The number of these animals killed started dropping off in April.

Domestic consumption of tallow and greases has been comparatively stable in the last four years and little change is likely this year. If exports in April-September are about the same as in the first half of the marketing year, stocks on October 1, 1956 would fall about half way between the April 1, 1956 total of 343 million pounds and the relatively low figure of 260 million pounds on last October. However, preliminary reports indicate that exports in April reached the huge total of about 175 million pounds, around 50 percent more than the monthly rate in October 1955-March 1956. Prices in the latter part of May were up about half a cent per pound from early April and probably will remain higher.

Table 2.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date

Item	Year beginning October						
						Forecast 1/	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1							
Butter	234	114	111	323	489	295	145
Lard	82	57	143	42	50	75	90
Cottonseed oil	137	193	393	1,016	896	361	400
Soybean oil	113	171	194	174	127	180]	
Others 2/	40	57	39	33	45	51	50
Total	607	590	880	1,589	1,608	962	685
Imports	52	46	45	61	91	50	
Production							
Butter	1,466	1,376	1,578	1,647	1,541	1,625	
Lard	2,812	2,918	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,875	
Cottonseed oil 3/	1,229	1,730	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,850	
Soybean oil 3/	2,726	2,611	2,856	2,767	3,376	3,785	
Others 2/ 3/	622	526	537	660	560	615	
Total	8,854	9,161	9,320	9,427	9,763	10,750	
Total supply	9,514	9,797	10,245	11,078	11,462	11,762	
Exports 4/							
Butter	42	3	14	45	190	170	
Lard	630	751	514	456	587	725	
Cottonseed oil 3/	59	127	55	402	716	1,825	
Soybean oil 3/	762	437	413	488	714]		
Others 2/ 3/	92	62	39	119	33	40	
Adjustment 5/	25	52	74	92	124	50	
Total	1,611	1,432	1,110	1,600	2,364	2,810	
Domestic use							
Butter	1,544	1,375	1,352	1,437	1,545	1,605	
Lard 6/	2,203	2,071	2,111	1,773	1,959	2,135	
Cottonseed oil	1,115	1,404	1,162	1,824	1,543	3,950	
Soybean oil	1,906	2,150	2,462	2,326	2,609]		
Others 2/	566	521	548	589	611	625	
Adjustment 5/	- 26	- 52	-74	- 92	-124	- 50	
Total 6/	7,301	7,468	7,561	7,859	8,143	8,265	
Total use for food 7/	6,956	7,109	7,227	7,541	7,793	7,985	
Per capita, civilian and military							
Butter (fat content)	8.0	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.6	
Other	34.7	36.2	36.4	37.2	37.4	37.6	
Total (fat content)	42.7	43.2	43.2	44.2	44.9	45.2	

1/ Except for stocks on October 1, 1955.

2/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils.

3/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

4/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data.

5/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats.

6/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm.

7/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut, babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

Table 3.- Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils and lard, by country of destination October 1955-March 1956 with comparisons

Area	Lard Oct.-Sept. 1954-55	Lard Oct.-Mar. 1954-55	Lard Oct.-Mar. 1955-56
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America			
Canada	5	3	7
Costa Rica	7	3	5
Cuba	171	91	86
El Salvadcr	4	2	1
Guatemala	9	4	9
Haiti	6	3	3
Mexico	27	21	8
Panama	6	5	2
All Others	3	1	2
South America			
Bolivia	7	2	5
Brazil	---	---	4
Columbia	4	2	1
Peru	6	1	7
Uruguay	---	---	3
All Others	7	6	1
Europe			
Austria	27	17	13
West Germany	60	50	46
Netherlands	23	18	5
United Kingdom	132	68	123
Yugoslavia	16	4	32
All Others	2	2	1
Other	6	3	4
Shipments to territories	59	36	32
Total	587	342	401

Area	Cottonseed and soybean oils Oct.-Sept. 1954-55	Cottonseed and soybean oils Oct.-Mar. 1954-55	Cottonseed and soybean oils Oct.-Mar. 1955-56
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America			
Canada	53	32	30
Cuba	11	6	6
Others	9	5	7
South America			
Argentina	104	61	83
Chile	34	18	43
Columbia	3	2	7
Ecuador	1	1	5
Peru	1/	1/	8
Others	13	7	8
Europe			
Netherlands	228	210	25
West Germany	87	64	102
Belgium	23	20	2
Greece	9	---	25
Spain	71	4	180
Switzerland	11	11	1
Others	3	2	4
Others			
Turkey	27	---	---
Pakistan	17	---	1
Israel	5	---	2
Fr. Morocco and Algeria	12	7	13
All Others	9	6	11
CCC Programs	30	17	1/
Total	760	472	564

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 4.- Wholesale prices, of fats, oils and oilseed meals, specified markets and periods

Fats and oils, per pound

Item	1954-55				1955-56			
	Oct. 1954	Mar. 1955	May 1955	Aug. 1955	Oct. 1955	Jan. 1956	Mar. 1956	Mid May 1956
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	59.1	57.4	57.1	57.3	57.6	57.4	57.0	59.0
Lard, tank carlots, Chicago	14.2	10.9	11.2	9.9	10.7	9.1	9.6	11.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, Southeast mills	12.8	13.0	14.0	12.4	11.3	12.2	14.6	15.6
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	12.1	11.8	12.2	11.3	10.9	11.7	14.3	15.2
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.7	6.6	6.4	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	7.0
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars Pacific Coast 1/	15.7	14.9	14.3	13.6	14.2	13.4	14.0	15.5
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.5	12.3	13.1	13.5	13.0	13.3	15.6	16.0
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.0	22.8	23.4	26.3	25.2	26.7	25.4	24.2
	Oilseed Meals, per ton 2/							
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	69.10	62.90	60.40	59.90	55.10	56.00	50.40	55.00
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	67.00	65.70	60.90	59.70	66.10	60.50	51.40	59.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein Chicago	76.00	72.35	64.15	65.05	66.70	61.85	58.05	72.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	65.25	61.50	53.40	54.30	56.00	51.00	47.40	61.00

1/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
2/ Bagged carlots except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk.

Copra Supplies in 1956 May Exceed 1955 1/

Any increase in world supplies of copra and coconut oil for export in 1956 will be due largely to increased availabilities in the Philippines, according to present indications. However, recent and possibly future rises in prices for copra and coconut oil may have the effect of increasing production elsewhere, particularly Malaya.

As a result of favorable weather in 1955, with no destructive typhoons sweeping the producing areas, the overall production of coconut products in the Philippines in 1956 is expected to be possibly 5 to 10 percent larger than last year. Copra and coconut oil production in 1955 on the Islands was estimated at around 1,078,000 long tons, copra equivalent basis, which was an increase of 8 percent from 1954. If exports continue to maintain the high level of the first 4 months, when they exceeded the comparable period of 1955 by almost 40 percent, the total for the year will reach a new high. In 1955 copra and coconut oil exports from the Philippines totaled 931,247 long tons, copra equivalent, the second highest tonnage of record. (The record was 1,005,338 tons in 1947.)

Prospects are less favorable in the other 3 major producing areas of the world, Indonesia, Malaya, and Ceylon. Indonesia's 1955 copra production, estimated at slightly over 1 million long tons, was down about 7 percent from 1954, with the decline largely in smallholders' output, which accounts for the bulk of the production. Exports in 1955 at 232,641 tons, were 20 percent less than in 1954, and a new low for the postwar period and were only about 45 percent of average prewar exports. The problem of increasing production to meet rising domestic needs as well as maintaining the export trade is the principal one facing the Indonesian coconut industry today. Increased exports can come only from increased production. Therefore, even in the event of higher world prices, it is doubtful that much of the 110,000-ton decrease in copra exports in the last 3 years could be restored to the export trade.

With a decline in the average price of rubber in Malaya anticipated for the year 1956, there is a possibility that there will be a renewed interest in the production of copra. Malaya's copra production in 1955, estimated at 143,500 tons, dropped about 13 percent from the postwar record high of 1954. Moreover, production was at the lowest level since 1949. The decline is reported to be due to the fact that small farmers were attracted by the booming rubber and tin industries. Falling prices of copra and simultaneously high prices of rubber diverted interest away from copra in 1955. Coconut oil production also has been down as mills have been unable to secure sufficient copra supplies from Indonesia. Malayan exports of copra and coconut oil at 188,175 tons, copra basis, in 1955 were slightly less than in 1954 but because imports of copra dropped over 10 percent, net exports registered a 20 percent increase.

1/ Prepared by the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Production and exports of copra and coconut oil in Ceylon in 1956 are expected to be adversely affected by the prolonged recent drought. The drought has not seriously affected the nuts which are presently maturing but it has damaged the flowers from which new nuts develop. As the nuts mature 9 months after the flowers appear, the results of the dry weather will not be felt until the end of the year. How extensively production will be affected cannot be estimated presently although trade sources believe that the decline will be considerable. Production of coconuts and coconut products in Ceylon reached a record high in 1955. Exports of copra and coconut oil also were at an all-time high of 222,680 tons, copra basis. This was 43 percent greater than in 1954 and 6 percent greater than the previous high of 1952.

Copra and coconut oil prices declined sharply throughout 1954 and 1955. By early March 1956, some recovery occurred and by early May quotations were almost at the January 1955 level. The c.i.f. Pacific Coast price of copra as of mid-January 1956 was $144 per short ton in contrast to $175 on the comparable date of 1955 and $215 in 1954. By May 4, 1956 the quotation had advanced to $172.50, but as of May 14 it had dropped back to $167.50.

Heavy Feeding and Exports of Oilseed Meals

The total supply of oilseed cake and meal for the first 6 months of the 1955-56 feeding year was 13 percent above 1954-55. Beginning stocks were smaller but production increased sharply, and imports were about the same. Feeding of oilseed meal was 9 percent greater than last year and exports rose 76 percent to a record. April 1 stocks were 14 percent larger than a year earlier, but this increase is moderate in view of the much larger supply.

Although larger supplies also are in prospect for the last half of the feeding year, the increase over that period of 1954-55 is expected to be less pronounced than in the first half of the year. Production of oilseed meal for the entire 1955-56 feeding year is expected to total a little over 9.8 million tons. Of this, 5.7 million were produced in the first 6 months leaving prospective production of 4.1 million for April-September. This would be only moderately above the 3.9 million tons produced in that period last year. A total of about 9.1 million tons is expected to be fed during the entire year, about 600,000 more than last year.

In March 1956, prices of soybean, cottonseed and flaxseed meals were about 20 percent less than in 1955 and the lowest since price controls were removed in the spring of 1946. Since then prices of soybean meal have risen sharply while linseed and cottonseed meals rose considerably. Compared with last year, current quotations for soybean meal are 14 percent higher, but cottonseed meal is down 8 percent and linseed meal 3 percent.

Table 5.- Oilseed cake and meal: Supply and distribution, October-March, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Oilseed meal	Stocks Oct. 1	Production	Imports	Total supply	Feed	Other uses	Exports	Stocks Apr. 1 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
				1954-55				
Soybean	62	2,878	0	2,940	2,668	12	160	100
Cottonseed	205	1,711	11	1,927	1,544	27	77	279
Linseed	40	304	0	344	282	---	37	25
Peanut	1	12	0	13	10	---	0	3
Copra	6	57	32	95	93	---	0	2
Total	314	4,962	43	5,319	4,597	39	274	409
				1955-56 2/				
Soybean	37	3,427	0	3,464	3,027	12	247	178
Cottonseed	150	1,855	18	2,023	1,611	27	134	251
Linseed	22	372	0	394	264	---	100	30
Peanut	1	21	0	22	15	---	1	6
Copra	4	56	25	85	84	---	0	1
Total	214	5,731	43	5,988	5,001	39	482	466

1/ Stocks at processors' plants.
2/ Preliminary.

Domestic demand for soybean meal in June-September probably will not be much different from last year. Poultry requirements are expected to be up somewhat but fewer hogs probably will be raised and fed. Hog prices are not likely to encourage increased production or feeding, especially at present prices of corn and soybean meal. Soybean meal prices were quite stable in May-August 1955 and then rose considerably in September. Present prices are about the same as last September. An important factor in determining meal prices will be whether or not exports continue at the unusually high rate of the first 6 months.

Strong Demand For Soybeans

Soybean prices have trended upward so far this marketing year under the stimulus of record exports and crushings. In mid-May, beans were selling for about $3.15 per bushel (Illinois country shipping points). This is about 95 cents more than the low October average and about 70 cents more than last May. Current farm prices probably are about 45 percent above the 1955 crop support level and about 35 percent above the 1956 crop support.

Soybean crushings through April (April is partly estimated) totaled about 174 million bushels, or 28 million more than last year. Crushings for the entire marketing year are expected to reach a new high of 280 million bushels. Record crushings are being encouraged by a strong export demand for edible oils. Soybean oil exports through this period (April based upon weekly reports from Census) were equal to 24 million bushels of soybeans compared with only a little over two million the year before. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October 1955-March 1956 (the latest period for which data are available) was equal to 125 million bushels or 8 million above 1954-55.

One reason for large exports of soybean oil is the reduced exports of cottonseed oil. In 1954-55, practically all of the edible oil exports were cottonseed oil from CCC's large stocks, but Government holdings at the beginning of the present marketing year were negligible and exports of cottonseed oil are coming from current output. In addition, domestic use of cottonseed oil is down.

Inspections through May 18 of soybeans for export totaled 48.2 million bushels (excluding beans going to Canada), 9.6 million more than last year. Practically all of the increase has gone to Europe. Japan, our biggest single market, has been taking about the same quantity as in 1954-55 when it took one-third of our soybean exports. Shipments to Canada, another major destination, also have shown little change.

It is likely that exports through the rest of the 1955-56 marketing year will taper off compared with last year. In June-September 1955, about 14.5 million bushels of soybeans were exported. This was an unusually heavy movement for that time of year. It probably was encouraged by selling prices that were far below current quotations. A large percentage went to Europe.

The carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1956 is likely to be about half last year's figure of 10 million bushels.

Few 1955 crop soybeans are likely to be delivered to CCC. Of the 27.5 million bushels placed under loan, 17.7 million were redeemed through April 15 and practically all of the remainder will be redeemed by the maturity date of May 31. Only 3.5 million bushels of the 9.8 million still unredeemed at that time were warehouse stored beans. If CCC does acquire soybeans, they will be offered for sale through September at the higher of the market price or 105 percent of the 1955 crop support price plus carrying charges. Sales after October 1 will reflect the higher 1956 crop support level.

Prices for soybean products have advanced considerably in the last month or two and soybean prices have increased relative to the total value of the products obtained from a bushel of beans. At present, there appears to be no spread between spot soybean prices at Illinois country shipping points and the total value of the products, oil and meal bulk, Decatur, obtained from a bushel of beans. The Illinois price in May 1950-54 was equal to 97 percent of the product value.

Table 6.- Edible oil programs in 1955-56 under Title I, P. L. 480 1/

Country	Approximate quantities		Country	Approximate quantities	
	Agreements signed	Purchase authorizations issued		Agreements signed	Purchase authorizations issued
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Peru	22	8	Paraguay	2	---
Ecuador	10	10	Iran	7	6
Spain	280	234	Greece	2/44	2/44
Israel	13	13	Chile	79	---
Argentina	175	175	Turkey	3/22	---
Colombia	4/ 15	4/15	Korea	3/16	---
Italy	32	26			
			Total	717	531

1/ Under most of these agreements, lard could be bought instead of edible oils, but not much lard is likely to be taken. 2/ About 13 million were from an agreement signed last June. 3/ Estimated. Quantity not stated in agreement. 4/ About 7 million were from an agreement signed last June.

NOTE - The I. C. A. has issued purchase authorizations for about 91 million pounds of edible oils as follows: France - 29; North Africa - 9; Greece - 22; Bolivia - 3; Viet Nam - 1; and Italy - 27.

Table 7.- Soybeans, supply and disposition, crop year, 1950-55

Item	Year beginning October 1					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Production	299.3	282.5	298.1	268.5	341.6	371.3
Total supply, October 1	302.2	286.6	301.6	278.7	342.9	381.3
Less:						
Seed and feed 2/	18.2	21.7	25.2	24.5	23.5	31
Crushings, Oct.-Apr.	161.4	156.0	145.8	138.9	145.9	174
Exports, Oct.-Apr.	19.9	13.0	23.1	34.7	42.7	50
May 1, available supply	102.7	95.9	107.5	80.6	130.8	126
Crushings, May-Sept.	90.6	88.4	88.6	74.3	103.1	106
Exports, May-Sept.	7.9	4.0	8.8	5.0	17.8	15
Stocks, Sept. 30	4.2	3.6	10.1	1.3	10.0	5
October-September totals						
Crushings	252.0	244.3	234.4	213.2	249.0	280
Exports	27.8	17.0	31.9	39.7	60.5	65
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel						
Support	2.06	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04
Received by farmers	2.47	2.73	2.72	2.72	2.46	3/ 2.20

1/ October-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast. 2/ Includes residual. 3/ Preliminary.

Bean supplies apparently are tightly held. A large percentage of the remaining supply appears to be owned by processors, who would weigh the advantages of crushing the beans themselves against selling them on the open market, so the quantity of beans in the hands of people who definitely intend to sell the beans as such is comparatively small. The quantity of beans on farms as of April 1 was about half last year's total.

As indicated by the estimated small carryover, demand for soybeans will continue strong. Prices during the summer will as usual be influenced by new crop prospects.

Cottonseed Prices Down from Last Year

Farmers received a season average price of $44.60 per ton for their 1955 cottonseed crop. This is slightly above support but nearly $16 less than the year before. The 1955 crop was 6 percent greater than in 1954 as record yields more than offset a sharp drop in acreage. Prices for 1955 crop cottonseed oil and meal during the period when farmers sell most of their crop, usually in August-December, were 14 percent and 21 percent below a year earlier. Since then, cottonseed oil prices have risen above last year's level but cottonseed meal prices are still about 8 percent lower. Prices for linters, except for some strengthening in second cuts in the past four or five months, have been about the same as last year. Demand for linters has been good and CCC so far this crop year has sold about 800,000 bales. The Corporation still owns nearly 300,000 bales.

Cottonseed crushings in August 1955-March 1956 totaled 4,674,000 tons, 9 percent more than a year earlier. If the estimated 6 percent increase for the crop year is borne out, crushings in April-July 1956 would be down somewhat from 1955. Stocks of cottonseed at oil mills on April 1, 1956 were 115,000 tons less than last year. Receipts of cottonseed at mills in April-July usually are small and probably will not vary greatly from last year's total of 170,000 tons.

Cottonseed oil production through March was up more than crushings, 12 percent, because yields were higher. The yield of oil obtained from a ton of 1955 crop cottonseed probably will rise to a record of over 335 pounds. Last year's yield was 331 pounds. Greater use of solvent type crushing probably is mainly causing the higher yields.

Cottonseed meal output in August 1955-March 1956 was only 5 percent higher than the 1954 crop as yields dropped sharply from last year. The average for the year probably will run about 940 pounds per ton compared with a record 976 pounds in 1954-55.

During April the USDA released additional information on the 1956 support program for cottonseed. Support, as announced in February, will be at 70 percent of the January 15, 1956 parity price. This is 5 parity points and $2 per ton more than for the 1955 crop. Loans on farm stored cottonseed will be made at $48 per ton for basis grade (100) and will be available directly to producers as well as indirectly through cooperatives. Loans will be obtainable through January 31, 1957. Purchases of cottonseed will be made from producers and participating ginners through February 28, 1957, and will be at an average price of $44 per ton basis grade (100) if made directly from producers. An average of $4 per ton more will be paid to ginners if the purchases are made from them in order to cover services performed at the gin.

1956 Crop Flaxseed Prices May be Lower

Flaxseed prices have continued upward under the stimulus of strong world demand and limited world supplies. U. S. flaxseed in mid-May was selling for 20 percent above the 1955 support level and 15 percent above last May. Prices of Canadian flaxseed also have risen sharply in the past year and most of this time have been above the U. S. price at Minneapolis. In most recent years, Canadian prices were lower than ours.

The quantity of 1955 crop flaxseed taken over by the Government, now that the maturity date of April 30 is past, is expected to be negligible. Of the 7.1 million bushels placed under loan, 5.7 million were redeemed by April 15 and practically all of the remainder was likely to be redeemed. Farmers also put 1.5 million bushels under purchase agreements. Data on quantities to be delivered to CCC are not yet available but, as in the case of the loans, not much is expected to be tendered.

Crushings of flaxseed in the 1955-56 marketing year are estimated at 34 million bushels, 2 million more than last year. Crushings through March were up one million bushels and an additional small increase is expected in the spring quarter.

Exports of flaxseed in the year ending June 30, 1956 probably will be at least as high as the 8 million bushels shipped abroad in 1954-55. Exports through April (April is partly estimated) totaled over 7 million bushels.

These estimates indicate a carryover of flaxseed on July 1, 1956 of about half last year's total of 11 million bushels.

Linseed oil prices are now nearly 3 cents a pound more than in May 1955. Prices in foreign markets also are much higher than last year. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil in July 1955-March 1956 was 12 percent above a year ago, mainly because of higher disappearance in January-March 1956 compared with 1955. Exports of linseed oil are not as great as the year before. However, sales in 1954-55 were made from CCC stocks at prices well below domestic market levels. Exports so far this marketing year also have been mainly from CCC stocks, which are now depleted, but were made at higher prices. The last sales, in February, were made at domestic market prices.

Present prospects suggest that U. S. prices for 1956 crop flaxseed are likely to be considerably lower than current levels for 1955 crop seed. Prices in mid-May were about 15 percent above the support for the 1956 crop. A sharp increase in world supplies is likely in 1956-57, barring poor growing conditions. This should reduce prices.

Based upon the March intentions report and average yields, the 1956 U. S. crop is likely to be somewhat larger than the 1955 crop and about 10 to 15 million bushels above probable domestic use. Exportable supplies, including the flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil, from other countries may well reach or exceed 50 million bushels, or at least 20 million more than in 1955-56. Practically all of this increase will come from Argentina and Canada.

The 1956-57 exportable supply from Argentina may be at least 15 million bushels compared with probably less than 5 million this year. The 1955 Argentine crop was small because of exceptionally low yields, due to unfavorable weather and insect damage. Reports indicate that to date growing conditions for the 1956 crop have been good. Also, a substantial expansion in acreage, which has been comparatively low in recent years, is expected. Not only has the Government increased by 87 percent the guaranteed price to farmers, but the flaxseed price is now considerably higher in relation to wheat, its principal competitor for acreage. Canadian farmers are planning nearly to double their flaxseed acreage in 1956. With average yields, the 1956 crop would be big enough to provide about 25 million bushels for export, or about 10 million more than in 1955-56.

However, supplies are likely to be fairly tight and U. S. prices at least moderately above support through the summer and probably the early fall of 1956. A large Canadian crop will start to market around September. The full impact of the expected increase in world production will be felt when linseed oil from the 1956 Argentine crop reaches the market around the beginning of next year.

Peanut Support Lowered

It was announced on April 24 that the national average minimum support price for 1956 crop peanuts will be 11.2 cents per pound, 1 cent less than for the 1955 crop. The decline reflects a lowering of supports from 90 to 86 percent of parity and a shift from "old" toward "modernized" parity. ("Old" and "modernized" refer to methods of computing parity.)

Present legislation provides for the transition from "old" to "modernized" parity for peanuts ("modernized" is about 16 percent lower than "old" parity) at the rate of 5 percent of the old parity price per year beginning with January 1956. Thus the 86 percent support was applied to the transitional parity, which is 5 percent lower than the "old" parity.

The support price will be adjusted upward if upon recalculation at the beginning of the crop year (August 1) it is higher than 11.2 cents.

Farmers placed 300 million pounds of 1955 crop peanuts under support programs. Only about 18 million pounds have been redeemed to date. CCC will acquire all peanuts not redeemed by May 31. Through May 15 the Corporation sold about 135 million pounds, including No. 2 peanuts, for domestic crushing. An additional 45 to 65 million pounds will be diverted to crushing or export. Some peanuts will be offered for sale for edible use. Any part not sold for edible use will be carried over by CCC to give some protection in event of a short crop similar to that in 1954.

FOOD FATS

Civilians in calendar year 1955 took about 45 pounds (fat content) of food fats per person, the same as in 1954. Little change is expected this year. There were shifts in the types of fats consumed in 1955 compared with the year before. Margarine and shortening declined moderately, the direct use of lard remained the same, a little more butter was used and disappearance of the "other edible oils" (cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc.,) increased considerably.

The 0.2 of a pound increase in per capita butter consumption (creamery and farm) appears to be due to an expansion in donations by the Government to school lunch programs, welfare organizations and nonprofit institutions. In the last three years, butter consumption has increased half a pound, of which 0.3 of a pound may be attributed to donations. Greater use of creamery butter has been partly offset by declining consumption of farm produced butter.

Consumption of butter per person in 1956 probably will not change much from last year. Disappearance through March was about the same as a year ago. Higher support prices on butterfat were announced on April 18. CCC purchases of butter from April 19, 1956 to March 31, 1957 will be made at 59.5 cents per pound, grade A or higher, at Chicago, 2 cents more than last year. The butterfat support reflects 81 percent of parity compared with 76 percent in 1955-56. CCC domestic donations of butter in January-April 1956 totaled about 47 million pounds, the same as in 1955. Domestic donations through the rest of the year probably will continue heavy.

Table 8.- Butter -- Civilian consumption and Government donations to eligible domestic institutions

Item	Per person			Total 1/		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total, including donations	8.4	8.7	8.9	1,329	1,411	1,465
Total, excluding donations	8.0	8.2	8.2	1,274	1,318	1,350

1/ Donations were as follows: 1953 - 55; 1954 - 93; 1955 - 115.

CCC on April 30, 1956 had only 4 million pounds of uncommitted butter compared with 221 million pounds last year. In the last three years, the Corporation has disposed of large quantities, mostly by donations for use here and abroad. Nearly all of the butter exports in 1953-55 consisted of donations and sales from CCC stocks at reduced prices. Donations in the first three months of 1956 totaled about 58 million pounds. However, the Corporation on April 30 announced that its foreign donation program is being withdrawn because of limited supplies. Butter acquired under the April 1956-March 1957 support program will be directed toward domestic programs and export sales. Nearly 20 million pounds were purchased by CCC in April, less than 1 million more than last year. Substantial additional purchases probably will be made during the rest of this year since production of milk will exceed commercial outlets.

Margarine consumption dropped 0.4 of a pound per person from 1954 to 1955, but was higher than any other year. Disappearance through the first three months of 1956 was moderately higher than in 1955 and the per capita total for the year probably will rise somewhat.

Direct use of lard did not change much from 1954 to 1955. Production increased sharply in 1955 but the additional supply went into exports, shortening, and stocks. Most of the rise in exports went to the United Kingdom, Germany and Cuba. Use of lard in shortening increased from 142 million pounds in 1954 to a record 334 million in 1955. This was encouraged by low prices for lard compared with those for edible oils. Fats and oils other than lard used in shortening declined 173 million pounds from 1954 to 1955. Total supplies of lard in 1956 are estimated to be about 5 percent more than last year but as in 1955 most of the increase probably will go into exports and shortening. Vegetable oils probably will continue to be displaced by lard as ingredients in shortening at least through the summer because of lower prices. CCC purchased 39 million pounds of lard as a price supporting operation in November 1955-March 1956. This lard has been donated in 1956 to eligible domestic institutions.

Computed disappearance of the "other edible oils" category continues to trend upward. Such use totaled 10.0 per person in 1955, 0.7 of a pound more than the year before and the most of record. Part of the rise may have been an offset to the 0.4 pound drop in shortening and lard.

Potato chip production, which utilizes chiefly oils of this category though some shortening also, has become an increasingly important component of the "other edible oils" category. Such use has risen from about 135 million pounds in 1947 (the first year for which estimates are available), to about 250 million pounds in 1955. The amount of oil used is high, running over 40 pounds per 100 pounds of chips produced. In fact, it was about 47 percent in 1954. These data include waste as well as the actual oil content of the chip. About 75 percent of the oil used in potato chip manufacture is cottonseed oil, the remainder being mostly corn and soybean oils. Small quantities of peanut oil and lard also are used.

Consumption of fats and oils in frozen French fries also is increasing, rising from 1 million pounds in 1947 to 15 million in 1954 and 31 million pounds in 1955. The big increase last year came from the rising emphasis on packaging for use in restaurants and institutions. Previously, the emphasis was on small packages for home use. To what extent production of frozen French fries raises the total consumption of fats and oils is uncertain since it may be a replacement in full or in part for home or restaurant produced products. Also, the relative efficiency of each method of production is unknown.

The Fats and Oils Situation is published in January, March, May, July, September and November. The remaining issues for this year will be released on July 24, September 26 and November 26 (Outlook number).

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Table 9. - Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1920 to date 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition			Utilization						
	Production				Stocks Jan. 1 2/	Total 3/	Exports 4/	Shipments to U. S. Terri- tories	Total domestic disap- pearance	Short- ening	Mar- garine	Soap	Other nonfood products	Direct use as lard		
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total										Military	Civilian	
															Total	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1920	1,207		751	1,958	63	2,021	635	7	1,320	10	32	(2)	(2)		1,274	11.8
1921	1,379		729	2,108	59	2,167	893	10	1,217	15	32	0	0		1,171	10.6
1922	1,575		727	2,302	48	2,350	787	10	1,504	11	27	2	0		1,464	13.1
1923	1,971		747	2,718	49	2,767	1,060	14	1,644	7	31	0	0		1,605	14.1
1924	1,923		737	2,660	49	2,709	971	14	1,662	7	30	0	0		1,625	14.0
1925	1,452		701	2,153	61	2,214	708	11	1,453	7	25	0	0		1,421	12.1
1926	1,513		693	2,206	42	2,248	717	16	1,465	7	24	0	0		1,434	12.1
1927	1,557		706	2,263	50	2,313	702	16	1,541	7	25	0	0		1,509	12.5
1928	1,750		708	2,458	55	2,513	783	18	1,627	10	26	0	0		1,591	13.0
1929	1,763		698	2,461	85	2,546	848	19	1,598	23	23	0	0		1,552	12.6
1930	1,521		706	2,227	82	2,309	656	18	1,584	10	15	0	0		1,559	12.5
1931	1,554		753	2,307	51	2,358	578	23	1,706	9	10	0	5/		1,687	13.4
1932	1,573		806	2,380	51	2,431	552	24	1,814	6	9	0	5/		1,799	14.2
1933	1,679		795	2,475	41	2,516	584	28	1,771	3	9	0	1		1,758	13.8
1934	1,341		750	2,091	133	2,224	435	23	1,647	3	7	5/	5/		1,637	12.8
1935	662		614	1,276	118	1,394	97	18	1,227	2	3	5/	5/		1,221	9.5
1936	992		687	1,679	53	1,732	112	25	1,449	5	2	5/	5/		1,442	11.1
1937	759		672	1,431	146	1,577	137	26	1,361	1	2	0	5/		1,358	10.4
1938	1,034		694	1,728	54	1,782	205	29	1,440	3	1	5/	5/		1,436	10.9
1939	1,272		765	2,037	107	2,144	277	34	1,671	7	1	5/	5/		1,662	12.5
1940	1,527		761	2,288	162	2,450	201	31	1,924	17	5	1	5/		1,901	14.2
1941	1,526		702	2,228	294	2,522	393	31	1,900	51	8	5/	5/	21	1,819	13.6
1942	1,724		676	2,401	199	2,600	652	33	1,805	62	8	5/	1	46	1,688	12.7
1943	2,080		785	2,865	110	2,976	757	39	1,884	36	11	88	6	64	1,679	12.9
1944	2,367	279	408	3,054	297	3,351	902	36	1,957	39	10	183	9	133	1,583	12.1
1945	1,311	335	420	2,066	456	2,522	651	21	1,722	23	6	82	1	100	1,509	11.5
1946	1,344	353	439	2,136	129	2,265	451	39	1,664	20	2	1	1	6/ -2	1,642	11.7
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	1,929	101	3	6	1	25	1,792	12.4
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	1,987	114	3	4	1	15	1,850	12.6
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	1,910	118	4	0	25	18	1,744	11.7
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	2,112	155	4	36	11	15	1,891	12.4
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	2,143	200	4	22	21	41	1,855	12.1
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	2,087	232	5	---	25	9	1,817	11.7
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	2,016	227	8	---	3	6	1,772	11.2
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	1,779	142	7	5/	5/	2	1,627	10.1
1955 7/	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	1,998	334	13	2	6	3	1,639	10.0
1956					147											
1957																

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ 1920-41, cold storage holdings as reported by U. S. Department of Agriculture; 1942 to date, factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1943-46, 1948, and 1951, includes stocks held or in transit by U. S. Department of Agriculture.
3/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1943 and 1952, when 1 and 7 million pounds, respectively, were imported.
4/ Includes lard in tushonka as follows: 20 million pounds in 1943 and 1944, 17 million in 1945, and 7 million in 1946; 1947 to date, includes civilian relief and shipments by CARE. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-1955 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production			Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance			
	Creamery	Farm	Total					Total	Direct use as butter		
									Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	16.8
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	16.7
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	15.8
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.7
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.7
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.8
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.8
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.4
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.1
1948	1,210	293	1,504	3/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	9.9
1949	1,412	276	1,688	3/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.4
1950	1,386	262	1,648	3/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.6
1951	1,203	240	1,443	3/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.4
1952	1,188	214	1,402	3/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.5
1953	1,412	195	1,607	3/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.4
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	56	1,476	65	1,411	8.7
1955 4/	1,382	169	1,551	1	379	1,931	229	1,539	74	1,465	8.9
1956					163						

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-1955 1/

Year	Supply			Disposition			
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
					Military	Civilian 2/	
						Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.8
1940	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.7
1942	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.7
1943	614	---	614	109	2	501	3.8
1944	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.8
1945	614	---	614	83	14	525	4.0
1946	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.8
1947	746	---	746	31	6	713	4.9
1948	908	---	908	16	5	887	6.0
1949	862	---	862	7	4	851	5.7
1950	937	13	950	7	11	918	6.0
1951	1,041	14	1,055	6	34	996	6.5
1952	1,286	19	1,305	8	54	1,219	7.8
1953	1,292	25	1,317	9	30	1,256	7.9
1954	1,364	22	1,386	8	3	1,348	8.4
1955 3/	1,333	27	1,360	8	6	1,322	8.0
1956		24					

1/ Totals and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Shortening: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940 to date 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			
						Domestic Disappearance		
						Military excluding relief	Civilian	
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments		Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.6
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	8.8
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.2
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.3
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.5
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.8
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.0
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.0
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.3
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.6
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.6
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	10.9
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	8.9
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.0
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.1
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.6
1955 3/	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.3
1956			143					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 13 .- Fats and oils other than butter and lard: Estimated direct use for food, average 1935-39, 1940 to date 1/ 2/

Year	Supply of food fats and oils			Nonfood oils used in food products 5/	Total supply and nonfood oils used in food products	Disposition						
										Direct domestic food use		
											Civilian	
	Production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/			Ending stocks 4/	Food oils, including foots, used in nonfood products	Use in shortening and margarine	Exports and shipments	Military	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2,156	306	751	487	3,700	789	194	1,827	54	---	837	6.4
1940	2,265	75	895	267	3,502	831	198	1,426	63	---	983	7.3
1941	2,580	50	831	320	3,781	725	259	1,647	53	10	1,087	8.1
1942	2,760	89	728	84	3,661	707	257	1,577	78	45	996	7.5
1943	3,219	81	707	32	4,039	723	305	1,890	219	42	861	6.6
1944	2,913	117	782	9	3,821	707	284	1,794	113	37	886	6.8
1945	3,260	124	707	4	4,095	840	327	1,911	167	51	801	6.1
1946	2,889	13	840	55	3,797	541	323	1,894	148	11	882	6.3
1947	3,335	19	541	130	4,025	502	411	1,877	235	11	988	6.8
1948	3,808	45	502	167	4,522	644	408	2,060	359	13	1,037	7.0
1949	4,593	21	644	149	5,407	704	503	2,066	960	9	1,163	7.8
1950	4,468	80	704	193	5,445	568	538	2,315	714	12	1,297	8.5
1951	4.718	41	568	188	5,515	902	453	2,049	918	23	1,168	7.6
1952	4,958	46	902	218	6,124	1,134	554	2,421	662	15	1,339	8.6
1953	5,389	47	1,134	203	6,773	1,620	535	2,488	699	15	1,416	8.9
1954	5,495	68	1,620	252	7,435	1,156	495	2,918	1,347	14	1,505	9.3
1955 6/	5,943	84	1,156	226	7,409	964	544	2,703	1,538	13	1,647	10.0
1956			964									

1/ Total and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers.

2/ This category includes fats and oils used as cooking and salad oils and in such products as salad dressing, mayonnaise, baked goods, and other processed foods.

3/ Includes the following oils: Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, sunflower, teaseed, and edible olive; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow; and oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad.

4/ Includes primary oils listed in footnote 3, secondary or processed edible oils, and oil equivalent of mayonnaise. Beginning 1942, includes stocks of sunflower and teaseed oils not reported separately in preceding years. Beginning 1944, includes stocks of secondary or processed edible oils not previously reported.

5/ Mainly coconut, palm, palm kernel, and babassu oils.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, United States, 1931-55

Year	Food products											
	Butter (actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products		Margarine (actual weight)		Shortening		Edible oils 1/		All food products 2/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1931	2,270	18.0	1,687	13.4	230	1.8	1,163	9.2	637	5.1	5,506	43.8
1932	2,306	18.2	1,799	14.2	202	1.6	936	7.4	596	4.7	5,353	42.3
1933	2,281	17.9	1,758	13.8	243	1.9	944	7.4	663	5.2	5,398	42.4
1934	2,345	18.3	1,637	12.8	263	2.1	1,197	9.3	685	5.3	5,621	43.9
1935	2,234	17.3	1,221	9.5	380	2.9	1,533	11.9	754	5.8	5,613	43.5
1936	2,151	16.6	1,442	11.1	391	3.0	1,580	12.2	774	6.0	5,850	45.1
1937	2,158	16.5	1,358	10.4	397	3.0	1,589	12.2	852	6.5	5,863	44.9
1938	2,160	16.4	1,436	10.9	385	2.9	1,499	11.4	893	6.8	5,880	44.7
1939	2,276	17.2	1,662	12.5	301	2.3	1,396	10.5	947	7.1	6,080	45.8
1940	2,244	16.7	1,901	14.2	318	2.4	1,185	8.8	983	7.3	6,131	45.8
1941	2,116	15.8	1,819	13.6	364	2.7	1,367	10.2	1,087	8.1	6,270	46.9
1942	2,092	15.7	1,688	12.7	364	2.7	1,237	9.3	996	7.5	5,900	44.3
1943	1,525	11.7	1,679	12.9	501	3.8	1,234	9.5	861	6.6	5,411	41.4
1944	1,532	11.8	1,583	12.1	497	3.8	1,147	8.8	886	6.8	5,255	40.3
1945	1,413	10.8	1,509	11.5	525	4.0	1,175	9.0	801	6.1	5,049	38.6
1946	1,456	10.4	1,642	11.7	533	3.8	1,409	10.0	882	6.3	5,537	39.5
1947	1,600	11.1	1,792	12.4	713	4.9	1,338	9.3	988	6.8	5,986	41.4
1948	1,450	9.9	1,850	12.6	887	6.0	1,410	9.6	1,037	7.0	6,183	42.0
1949	1,549	10.4	1,744	11.7	851	5.7	1,435	9.6	1,163	7.8	6,287	42.0
1950	1,614	10.6	1,891	12.4	918	6.0	1,656	10.9	1,297	8.5	6,890	45.2
1951	1,445	9.4	1,855	12.1	996	6.5	1,365	8.9	1,168	7.6	6,366	41.6
1952	1,316	8.5	1,817	11.7	1,219	7.8	1,562	10.0	1,339	8.6	6,765	43.5
1953	1,329	8.4	1,772	11.2	1,256	7.9	1,597	10.1	1,416	8.9	6,876	43.4
1954	1,411	8.7	1,627	10.1	1,348	8.4	1,870	11.6	1,505	9.3	7,231	44.8
1955 3/	1,465	8.9	1,639	10.0	1,322	8.0	1,863	11.3	1,647	10.0	7,395	45.0

Year	Industrial products								All products		
	Soap 4/		Drying-oil products 5/		Other industrial products 4/		All industrial products		Weight		Per capita 2/
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of: butter and: margarine	
	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1931	1,556	12.4	619	4.9	269	2.1	2,444	19.4	8,431	7,951	63.2
1932	1,514	12.0	479	3.8	230	1.8	2,223	17.6	8,062	7,575	59.8
1933	1,461	11.5	550	4.3	346	2.7	2,356	18.5	8,245	7,756	60.9
1934	1,648	12.9	601	4.7	299	2.3	2,548	19.9	8,675	8,169	63.8
1935	1,491	11.6	721	5.6	460	3.6	2,672	20.7	8,794	8,286	64.2
1936	1,590	12.2	793	6.1	461	3.6	2,844	21.9	9,182	8,695	67.0
1937	1,650	12.6	852	6.5	447	3.4	2,949	22.6	9,267	8,811	67.5
1938	1,644	12.5	682	5.2	386	2.9	2,712	20.6	9,085	8,592	65.3
1939	1,813	13.7	822	6.2	447	3.4	3,081	23.2	9,663	9,161	69.0
1940	1,867	13.9	807	6.0	412	3.1	3,085	23.0	9,716	9,217	68.8
1941	2,275	17.0	1,066	8.0	585	4.4	3,926	29.4	10,679	10,197	76.3
1942	1,982	14.9	949	7.1	588	4.4	3,519	26.4	9,896	9,421	70.7
1943	1,833	14.0	837	6.4	675	5.2	3,343	25.6	9,143	8,752	67.0
1944	2,030	15.6	845	6.5	686	5.3	3,562	27.3	9,207	8,816	67.7
1945	1,814	13.9	800	6.1	783	6.0	3,397	26.0	8,820	8,446	64.5
1946	1,699	12.1	899	6.4	707	5.0	3,306	23.6	9,228	8,845	63.0
1947	2,222	15.4	975	6.7	753	5.2	3,949	27.3	10,380	9,936	68.7
1948	2,021	13.7	1,035	7.0	676	4.6	3,732	25.4	10,366	9,915	67.4
1949	1,744	11.7	911	6.1	737	4.9	3,390	22.7	10,132	9,677	64.7
1950	1,791	11.8	1,112	7.3	949	6.2	3,853	25.3	11,229	10,743	70.5
1951	1,483	9.7	1,045	6.8	1,000	6.5	3,527	23.0	10,356	9,893	64.6
1952	1,337	8.6	923	5.9	1,063	6.8	3,323	21.4	10,576	10,088	64.9
1953	1,277	8.1	971	6.1	1,102	7.0	3,351	21.2	10,721	10,227	64.6
1954	1,160	7.2	882	5.5	1,144	7.1	3,186	19.8	10,946	10,416	64.6
1955 3/	1,098	6.7	1,031	6.3	1,175	7.1	3,303	20.1	11,241	10,698	65.0

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15.- Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1931-55

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)									
							Food uses						Nonfood uses			
	Production from domestic materials 1/	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1931	7,136	1,755	1,167	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601	5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575	5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647	5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676	5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750	5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,699	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748	5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,632	2,726	1,801	11,159	251	8,856	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845	5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,378	1,815	2,052	11,244	326	8,657	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897	5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,825	1,862	2,260	11,947	554	9,180	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942	6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,316	1,651	2,211	12,178	423	9,263	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982	6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,891	1,907	2,491	13,288	621	10,436	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095	6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,027
1942	9,503	989	4/2,239	12,730	873	9,861	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038	6,212	2,059	973	617	3,651
1943	10,273	966	1,998	13,238	1,435	5/9,613	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883	6,026	1,978	888	726	3,592
1944	10,339	992	2,190	13,522	1,506	9,846	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891	5,965	2,230	910	741	3,881
1945	9,106	904	2,170	12,179	991	9,478	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853	5,732	2,039	867	840	3,746
1946	8,599	812	1,709	11,119	774	9,106	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868	5,655	1,802	919	730	3,451
1947	9,712	1,358	1,239	12,310	861	10,177	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983	6,114	2,315	985	762	4,062
1948	10,156	1,290	1,271	12,717	912	10,153	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102	6,303	2,091	1,045	714	3,851
1949	11,598	1,104	4/1,648	14,351	2,215	6/10,013	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189	6,419	1,803	921	825	3,549
1950	11,746	1,320	7/2,119	15,185	2,009	6/11,236	1,327	1,906	1,705	764	1,314	7,016	1,844	1,123	1,016	3,984
1951	12,016	1,160	7/1,940	15,116	2,402	6/10,428	1,213	1,897	1,405	851	1,197	6,562	1,549	1,067	1,095	3,711
1952	12,028	1,001	7/2,286	15,349	2,244	6/10,512	1,102	1,831	1,613	1,046	1,381	6,974	1,401	945	1,128	3,474
1953	12,488	1,001	7/2,579	16,068	2,613*	6/10,525	1,104	1,776	1,681	1,048	1,426	7,035	1,335	993	1,118	3,446
1954	12,891	994	7/2,931	16,816	3,872*	6/10,717	1,187	1,629	1,969	1,106	1,523	7,414	1,211	901	1,191	3,303
1955	13,689	1,047	4/7/2,219	16,955	4,040	11,013	1,239	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,660	7,604	1,140	1,050	1,219	3,409
1956			7/1,902													

1/ Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad.

2/ Includes commercial exports, voluntary or civilian relief, reexports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category.

4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reporting procedure.

5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.

6/ Includes Government stockpiling.

7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials.

* Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16.- Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils, except butter, used in food, year beginning October 1955 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Total
1953						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,534	2,174	1,648	1,422	7,778
Net exports	Mil.lb.	466	412	392	250	1,520
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+408	+129	-335	-324	-122
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	136	135	128	101	500
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	44	59	57	66	225
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,567	1,556	1,519	1,461	6,104
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.9	37.2
1954 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,581	2,174	1,758	1,727	8,240
Net exports	Mil.lb.	772	534	368	412	2,086
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+130	-28	-268	-215	-381
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	131	146	136	120	533
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	71	58	55	60	244
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,621	1,579	1,577	1,472	6,248
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.8	9.5	9.4	8.8	37.4
1955 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,944	2,559			
Net exports	Mil.lb.	807	677			
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+382	+44			
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	150	154			
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	53	60			
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,658	1,745			
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.8	10.3			

1/ Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow, corn, cotton cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oil. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes secondary oils, shortening, margarine and estimates for farm lard.
2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils. 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.- Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1952 with comparisons

Year and Item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1953-54						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	368	342	376	352	1,437
Fat content	Mil.lb.	296	275	303	284	1,157
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	346	369	309	314	1,338
Fat content	Mil.lb.	282	303	249	254	1,089
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	462	442	361	362	1,626
Shortening	Mil.lb.	492	469	479	454	1,894
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	331	343	430	391	1,495
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,863	1,831	1,822	1,745	7,261
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.6	44.2
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	364	342	287	262	1,254
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	236	204	233	252	925
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	278	268	301	295	1,141
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb	877	813	821	809	3,320
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	20.2
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,740	2,645	2,643	2,553	10,581
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.8	16.2	16.1	15.5	64.5
1954-55						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	405	385	379	376	1,545
Fat content	Mil.lb.	326	310	305	303	1,244
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	359	367	323	287	1,336
Fat content	Mil.lb.	288	293	259	234	1,074
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	464	428	373	383	1,650
Shortening	Mil.lb.	513	490	505	437	1,945
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	356	368	439	417	1,580
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,947	1,889	1,882	1,774	7,492
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.6	44.9
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	294	279	267	270	1,110
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	212	221	281	301	1,014
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	304	309	351	249	1,213
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	810	809	898	820	3,337
Per person 2/	Lb.	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.9	20.0
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,758	2,697	2,780	2,594	10,829
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.6	16.2	16.6	15.4	64.9
1955-56						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	399	386			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	321	310			
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	352	395			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	285	319			
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	457	441			
Shortening	Mil.lb.	479	525			
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	437	460			
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,979	2,055			
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.7	12.1			
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	302	234			
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	247	273			
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	288	364			
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	837	870			
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.0	5.1			
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,816	2,925			
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.7	17.3			

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Total and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date

Year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total food fats and oils 1/										
1950	4,585	3,761	8,346	607	783	3,732	3,021	6,753	677	934	1,611
1951	5,000	3,691	8,691	590	1,154	3,519	3,459	6,978	918	513	1,430
1952	5,081	3,833	8,914	880	1,633	3,670	3,426	7,096	659	451	1,110
1953	5,194	3,890	9,083	1,589	2,057	3,824	3,643	7,467	904	697	1,600
1954	5,201	4,247	9,448	1,607	1,387	4,009	3,755	7,763	1,430	934	2,364
1955	5,987			961	1,134	4,163			1,659		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1950	501	719	1,220	234	33	667	631	1,298	35	7	42
1951	474	681	1,155	114	7	580	575	1,155	2	1	3
1952	585	793	1,378	111	133	563	589	1,152	1	13	14
1953	670	795	1,464	323	347	624	631	1,255	23	21	45
1954	609	760	1,369	489	311	710	664	1,374	77	113	190
1955	642			295	88	709			141		
	Lard, except farm										
1950	1,353	1,153	2,506	82	147	1,050	851	1,901	239	392	630
1951	1,540	1,093	2,634	57	154	943	859	1,802	499	252	751
1952	1,383	879	2,261	143	239	989	859	1,848	298	217	515
1953	1,106	922	2,028	42	79	853	711	1,564	216	240	456
1954	1,329	1,034	2,363	50	137	900	851	1,751	342	245	587
1955	1,530			75	233	971			401		
	Beef fats 2/										
1950	90	68	158	11	10	82	65	147	9	6	15
1951	83	91	173	7	11	65	71	136	14	21	35
1952	97	119	217	10	12	82	99	181	15	23	38
1953	127	129	255	8	12	98	115	213	24	16	41
1954	131	138	269	10	19	107	124	231	16	17	33
1955	143			15	15	119			25		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1950	2,640	1,822	4,462	281	593	1,945	1,487	3,432	383	515	898
1951	2,903	1,825	4,729	413	982	1,949	1,987	3,935	385	205	591
1952	3,016	2,042	5,058	615	1,249	2,069	1,921	3,989	313	156	469
1953	3,291	2,044	5,336	1,215	1,619	2,293	2,233	4,526	596	371	967
1954	3,132	2,315	5,448	1,059	919	2,374	2,157	4,531	913	517	1,431
1955	3,672			576	799	2,391			1,065		

Continued -

Table 18.- Food Fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date - Continued

Year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1950	850	379	1,229	137	287	658	457	1,114	43	16	59
1951	1,254	475	1,729	193	587	782	621	1,404	78	49	126
1952	1,266	574	1,840	393	962	660	502	1,162	36	18	55
1953	1,390	716	2,106	1,016	1,346	909	915	1,824	151	251	402
1954	1,155	568	1,723	896	694	904	639	1,543	453	262	716
1955	1,344			361	552	817			336		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1950	1,503	1,223	2,726	113	227	1,068	838	1,906	321	441	762
1951	1,450	1,161	2,611	171	354	982	1,168	2,150	284	153	437
1952	1,563	1,293	2,856	194	257	1,225	1,237	2,462	276	137	413
1953	1,657	1,110	2,767	174	239	1,200	1,127	2,326	392	96	488
1954	1,796	1,579	3,376	127	176	1,288	1,321	2,609	460	254	714
1955	2,139			180	213	1,376			730		
	Corn oil										
1950	131	112	243	18	20	129	117	247	1	3	3
1951	109	113	223	12	14	107	115	222	5/	---	5/
1952	129	129	258	12	20	121	133	254	---	---	---
1953	127	125	252	16	18	124	128	253	---	---	---
1954	133	136	268	15	21	127	138	265	---	---	---
1955	135			19	22	132			---		

1/ Includes butter, except farm, lard, except farm, beef fats and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils, production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 19.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July-March	April-June	July-June	July 1	Apr. 1	July-March	April-June	July-June	July-March	April-June	July-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil											
1950	633	212	844	588	651	545	183	728	26	1	26
1951	485	125	609	679	709	439	146	585	15	14	28
1952	416	91	507	675	672	416	143	559	2	1	3
1953	427	123	551	619	504	388	134	522	154	148	303
1954	524	108	632	361	207	372	149	521	290	28	318
1955	554			139	170	418			104		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
Inedible tallow and grease											
1950	1,265	1,078	2,343	279	251	1,037	740	1,777	259	250	509
1951	1,165	1,103	2,268	340	325	809	741	1,550	372	348	720
1952	1,275	1,340	2,616	340	398	782	741	1,523	435	635	1,070
1953	1,361	1,300	2,661	363	293	838	736	1,574	595	591	1,186
1954	1,402	1,423	2,825	268	263	806	766	1,572	603	660	1,263
1955	1,585			260	343	803			701		
Coconut oil 1/											
1950	411	285	697	52	117	332	295	627	14	25	39
1951	278	268	546	82	90	249	282	531	21	21	42
1952	286	281	566	55	44	286	263	549	10	6	16
1953	291	286	576	56	60	281	282	563	5	6	11
1954	291	291	582	59	80	264	271	535	6	4	10
1955	293			97	83	304			3		
Castor oil 1/											
1950	104	87	191	23	34	92	87	179	1	2/	2
1951	71	100	171	33	34	70	106	176	2/	2/	1
1952	93	113	206	27	30	89	98	187	2/	2/	1
1953	63	57	120	46	38	70	66	136	2/	1	1
1954	71	73	144	29	35	64	65	128	2/	1	1
1955	69			43	40	71			2/		
	Nov.-March	April-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov. 1	Apr. 1	Nov.-March	April-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov.-March	April-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.
Tung oil 1/											
1950	47	13	61	30	37	37	32	69	5	2	6
1951	23	22	45	16	16	22	29	51	1	2/	1
1952	38	18	56	9	25	21	28	50	2/	2/	2/
1953	56	25	81	15	49	22	27	49	2/	2/	2/
1954	32	8	40	47	56	21	30	51	2	2	4
1955	13			32	26	18			2		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 20.- Fats and oils used in margarine and shortening

Item	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Margarine					
Cottonseed oil	125	323	453	431	418	334	354	275	397	278
Soybean oil	32	228	255	257	312	473	652	726	665	746
Peanut oil	3	17	11	2/	7	16	3	2	2	2
Corn oil	1	7	1	1	1	4	2/	1	2/	2/
Coconut oil	105	21	5	2/	---	1	---	7	5	6
Other vegetable oils	15	---	---	---	4	2	---	2	1	1
Lard	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	8	7	13
Beef fats	20	8	6	7	9	7	8	13	10	9
Vegetable stearine 3/	2/	---	---	---	11	11	24	12	17	16
Total	303	607	736	701	764	851	4/1,046	4/1,049	4/1,106	4/1,075
					Shortening					
Cottonseed oil	1,006	300	321	532	549	335	388	376	640	439
Soybean oil	119	705	708	713	841	731	851	903	918	930
Peanut oil	68	65	56	12	12	21	6	4	5	6
Corn oil	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Coconut oil	28	87	48	20	---	20	33	2	15	4
Palm oil	128	---	3	---	1	---	---	1	16	5/
Other vegetable oils	42	2	4	2	18	23	2	3	4	15
Lard	4	101	114	118	155	200	232	227	142	334
Tallow, edible	87	44	29	18	17	14	26	39	81	111
Oleo oil and oleo stearine	31	20	16	13	14	9	8	7	8	7
Fish and marine mammal oils	25	---	---	---	8	2	---	---	---	---
Vegetable stearine	---	70	101	64	89	48	66	82	99	99
Glycerides	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	39	40
Total	1,539	1,396	1,403	1,494	1,705	1,405	1,613	1,681	1,969	1,988

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil.

4/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, and 3 million in 1953, 1954 and 1955.

5/ Included in other vegetable.

Table 21.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October-March		1955	1956		1955	1956	
	1954-55	1955-56	March	February	March	March 31	February 28	March 31
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	609.3	642.0	120.8	111.6	127.4	311.7	97.9	87.9
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,329.0	1,530.0	220.0	232.0	254.0	137.4	209.9	232.7
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	131.1	142.6	20.4	27.7	23.6	18.6	17.5	14.8
Total edible animal fats	2,069.4	2,314.6	361.2	371.3	405.0	467.7	325.3	335.4
Corn oil	132.7	134.7	23.7	22.6	23.5	20.6	24.8	22.0
Cottonseed oil	1,149.6	1,339.3	151.0	211.4	170.5	694.1	597.5	551.8
Olive oil, edible	3.2	.5	.6	.2	.2	9.0	1.8	1.3
Peanut oil	12.5	28.3	2.0	8.5	8.7	19.8	9.2	11.4
Soybean oil	1,359.0	1,641.2	210.6	271.3	281.4	175.9	209.3	212.6
Total edible vegetable oils	2,657.0	3,144.0	387.9	514.0	484.3	919.4	842.6	799.1
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,401.9	1,585.9	241.4	271.4	273.0	263.2	329.8	343.2
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	17.6	16.0	19.2
Fish oil	29.4	38.6	.4	.7	.6	27.1	44.7	27.2
Whale and seal oils	---	---	---	---	---	17.5	23.7	24.9
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	---	.1	5/	.1
Coconut oil	213.5	205.7	36.1	27.3	31.5	80.4	84.1	83.1
Total soap fats	1,644.8	1,830.2	277.9	299.4	305.1	405.9	498.3	497.1
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	9.5	10.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.8
Linseed oil	324.4	398.8	59.7	59.2	63.4	207.2	162.3	170.0
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	5.2	4.6
Tung oil	15.1	5/	1.6	5/	5/	55.7	25.6	25.8
Total drying oils	349.0	409.7	63.2	61.1	65.2	268.9	196.1	203.2
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	.4	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
Sperm-oil	---	---	---	---	---	7/	7/	7/
Wool grease	1.1	6/	6/	5/	6/	6/	6/	6/
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	1.1	1.4	.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.1	.9
Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 8/	23.0	13.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	33.0	40.9	37.1
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	1.9	1.5
Other vegetable oils	12.9	15.5	2.0	3.0	2.1	39.3	32.3	30.8
Total	38.5	30.1	6.1	6.5	5.0	76.6	76.2	70.3
Grand total 9/ 10/	7,018.7	7,990.6	1,096.4	1,252.2	1,264.8	2,138.5	1,938.7	1,905.5
From domestic materials 10/	6,772.8	7,760.8	1,054.4	1,219.7	1,228.6			
From imported materials	245.9	229.8	42.0	32.5	36.2			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine	739.1	753.0	125.8	135.9	127.2	28.4	25.9	26.3
Fatty acids	257.6	279.0	43.2	48.1	49.7	49.8	55.8	56.6
Glycerides (edible)	41.6	42.1	7.4	7.5	7.5	2.7	3.9	4.2
Shortening	1,075.9	988.1	187.8	183.0	170.8	150.2	120.6	120.1
Tall oil	223.5	312.1	44.5	48.6	57.7	54.7	90.9	98.2

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October 1954-March 1955 totaled 1,153.4 million pounds, October 1955-March 1956 totaled 1,354.9 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)

5/ Included in "Other vegetable oils".

6/ Not reported after December 1954.

7/ Included in "Whale and seal oils".

8/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

10/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 260 million pounds in October 1954-March 1955, 262 million pounds in October 1955-March 1956.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 22.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	October-February		1956		October-March		1956	
	1954-55	1955-56	January	February	1954-55	1955-56	February	March
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter (actual weight) 2/	0.3	0.3	3/	0.1	75.5	119.9	17.3	29.0
Lard	---	---	---	---	306.5	368.7	48.3	62.2
Beef fats	.1	---	---	---	15.5	24.7	5.4	5.8
Total, edible animal fats	.4	.3	3/	.1	397.5	513.3	71.0	97.0
Cottonseed oil 2/	---	---	---	---	448.1	331.1	55.8	97.2
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	5.3	4.2	1.9	1.4
Olive oil, edible	25.9	21.7	5.3	4.8	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	13.6	7.2	.8	.6	.1	.1	---	---
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	22.5	232.5	44.6	42.5
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	3/	3/	---	---	437.3	497.3	29.0	20.7
Other vegetable oils 2/	4.3	3.3	1.0	1.4	60.1	16.8	5.7	4.8
Total, edible vegetable oils	43.8	32.2	7.2	5.4	973.4	1,082.0	137.0	166.6
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible	.6	1.0	.1	.3	522.7	616.7	114.1	109.6
Greases	1.7	.2	3/	.1	80.7	84.1	9.2	12.4
Fish and fish liver oils, non-medicinal	12.1	8.9	1.6	3.6	61.0	76.6	10.5	13.5
Marine mammal oils	20.9	12.1	1.1	2.4	.2	.1	---	---
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	.1	.2	3/	3/	6.4	2.6	4/	4/
Palm oil	29.7	12.0	2.9	2.1	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	65.1	34.4	5.7	8.5	671.0	780.1	133.8	135.5
Coconut oil	65.8	67.1	20.1	8.3	5.8	2.6	---	---
Copra (63 percent)	156.2	186.5	46.6	29.0	.5	1.8	.1	.9
Palm kernel oil	29.8	19.1	4.2	3.0	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	251.8	272.7	70.9	40.3	6.3	4.4	.1	.9
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	---	.1	3/	.1	93.1	87.8	26.9	16.4
Linseed oil	3/	---	---	---	160.3	72.5	1.6	21.5
Oiticica oil	3.2	3.3	---	.7	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	16.5	9.9	3.1	2.0	2.0	.2	4/	4/
Total	19.6	13.3	3.1	2.8	255.4	160.5	28.5	37.9
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	4.1	5.1	1.7	.5	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	31.1	42.0	12.5	6.5	.5	.3	4/	4/
Castor beans (45 percent)	21.7	16.7	2.9	2.2	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	9.7	6.2	1.3	.6	.2	.2	3/	3/
Rapeseed oil	3.0	2.6	1.0	.2	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	2.1	3.7	.7	1.0	---	---	---	---
Other inedible	.2	.6	.2	3/	4.8	9.6	.9	3.2
Total	71.9	76.9	20.1	11.0	5.5	10.1	.9	3.2
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine	.1	.7	.2	.5	1.7	1.0	5/	5/
Shortening 2/	3/	---	---	---	14.5	4.6	.7	1.0
Soap	.4	.5	.1	.1	7.6	8.3	1.2	1.4
Fatty acids	.4	.2	.1	3/	8.6	9.2	.9	1.1
Total	.8	1.4	.4	.6	32.4	23.1	2.8	3.5
Grand total 6/	453.3	431.2	107.6	70.0	2,341.4	2,573.5	374.1	444.8
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	32.0	17.3	5.7	3.3

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments. Shipments average about 80 million pounds per year of which approximately 55 million are lard.

2/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.

3/ Less than 50,000 pounds

4/ Included in "Other inedible."

5/ Included in "Other vegetable oils, edible" beginning January 1955.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 23.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	April		1956		
	1954	1955	February	March	April
All fats and oils	78	69	69	72	75
All fats and oils, except butter	74	60	60	63	67
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	82	72	70	70	73
Vegetable oils, domestic	69	61	65	72	74
Vegetable oils, foreign	76	67	64	65	71
Grouped by use:					
Butter	83	83	85	84	87
Butter, seasonally adjusted	87	86	83	83	90
Lard	106	65	54	54	60
Food fats other than butter	86	64	63	68	72
Food fats other than butter and lard	72	64	67	74	77
All edible fats and oils	85	74	74	77	80
Soap fats	58	54	52	53	55
Drying oils	66	58	64	68	72
Other industrial	60	55	56	57	61
All industrial	60	55	56	57	60
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	72	64	67	74	77
Refined	76	71	74	80	81
End products	84	82	80	85	86

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	April		1956		
		1954	1955	February	March	April
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	102.00	110.60	122.50	135.20	157.50
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	176.50	160.40	146.62	152.10	161.25
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	50.80	53.40	46.20	46.80	46.90
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.92	3.24	3.47	3.68	3.77
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.54	2.87	3.07	3.26	3.44
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	18.62	27.50	19.38	19.38	19.12
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.20	12.50	11.80	11.70	11.60
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	---	2.51	---	2.56	2.73
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	3.80	2.54	2.45	2.56	2.85
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	3.52	2.42	2.25	2.38	2.63
				Oilseed Meals 1/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	66.05	68.00	67.95	65.60	65.05
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	71.50	60.60	52.60	50.40	51.25
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	81.70	71.00	63.65	61.40	62.40
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	84.10	59.60	54.75	51.40	55.25
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	93.20	80.75	78.60	73.70	78.25
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	89.00	77.75	51.25	51.00	54.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	106.80	69.85	60.40	58.05	64.20
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	95.95	59.20	49.40	47.40	53.00

1/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

* This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and records of Commodity Stabilization Service.

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